

The Value of Sport

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1. Executive Summary

In recent years there has been increasing recognition of the value of sports in society.

This value takes many forms; economic, social and health and the principal aspects.

Internationally, there is now much concern with the need for all age groups to be more physically active.

Sports are now massive commercial activity as well as opportunities for individual group and community participation.

Economic value can be indicated by employment, expenditure and value-added.

Social benefits are potentially very great if more people are enabled to participate.

Particular groups, for example the elderly and young people may benefit especially.

The value of sport in terms of health are very great. There are huge gains in wellbeing and potentially enormous savings in health care costs.

Sport is cost effective, accessible and enjoyable means of raising fitness levels.

Measurement of the value of sport is vital but is constrained by the availability of data.

A framework for comprehending the value of sport in Hong Kong should be developed.

Such a framework should use published data and the results of specially commissioned research studies.

2. Introduction

Some years ago, sport was regarded as essentially of interest only to the participants and the spectators. It was seen as recreation. Important but of limited consequence. Recent years have changed this completely.

Organized sports are now a major industry across the globe and the social and economic value of sports is now clear. The 1996 Olympics put beyond question the economic power of organized sports. The intense competition for the 2000 Olympics further illustrated the value which is now put upon organized sports.

But the social and economic value applies to all sports at all levels.

There is now much more awareness of the importance to health and wellbeing of active lifestyles, which include sport. The economic value of sport is very great, and there are many other contributions which sport makes to society.

It is against this background that the Sports Development Board sought a report on 'The Value of Sport' which would try to clarify and focus the specific value of sport.

In the 1996 Olympics Lee Lai Shan won a great victory for Hong Kong sport when she took a gold medal. The focus on sport in Hong Kong, and the need for more support for organized sport of all kinds provides the ideal opportunity for serious further work on understanding the Value of Sport in Hong Kong.

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3. Definitions

Everyone seems to know what 'sports' is. In fact many books on sports do not attempt to define it.

There is no single definition of 'sport' accepted everywhere. The term is used to covers sport and physical recreation and includes all kinds of formal and informal activities.

Within this broad definition, sport can be divided into four categories of activity:

- i. Competitive games and sports (e.g. football)
- ii. Outdoor pursuits (e.g. sailing, diving, swimming)
- iii. Aesthetic movement (e.g. gymnastics, dance, 'taichi')
- iv. Conditioning activity or exercise (e.g. aerobics, weight training, walking)

In considering the value of sport, the significance of all such activities is included.

Some definitions will illustrate the broad range of activity and the ways in which 'sport' is distinguished from other activities.

The word 'sport' is derived from the French word 'desporter' (to turn away from work) and the Middle English word 'sporten' (to divert). So the ideas of 'diversion', 'distraction' are important.

But for our present-day definition, we need to distinguish sport from other activities, such as games and play:

Games are activities with an agreed-on organization of time, space, and terrain, with rules that define the objective and limit the pattern of human behavior; the outcome, which is to determine a winner and a loser, is achieved by totaling or accumulating objectively scored points or successes.

Play is an enjoyable experience deriving from behavior which is self-initiated in accordance with personal goals or expressive impulses; it tolerates all ranges of movement abilities; its rules are spontaneous; it has a temporal sequence but no predetermined ending; it results in no tangible outcome, victory, or reward. (Singer, Robert N, Physical Education: Foundations. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1976 p.40)

Sport is most commonly defined as being competitive human physical activity, governed by institutionalized rules.

Van der Zwaag and Sheehan (Introduction to Sports Studies, 1978) define sport as having five characteristics:

1. Has set and defined rules
2. Is highly organized
3. Is playlike in nature and is based on physical prowess
4. Is dependent upon specialised facilities and equipment
5. Involves uncertainty of outcome based on skill, strategy and chance.

4. The International Scene

Internationally there has tremendous growth in recent years in recognition of the positive value of sports in society. This is hardly a new concept. Ancient Greece and Rome gave great prominence to sport and leisure in the construction and maintenance of high quality of life. Similarly, in traditional societies around the world organized physical activity continues to play a central role in terms of health, community and networking between communities.

In the transformation to modern industrial and post industrial societies the central role and recognised value of sport has been obscured. A number of trends are particularly important to our discussion.

First, the relatively recent rise of commercialised sport in which a few elite participants take part for the entertainment of the majority.

Second, the recent explosion of electronic media which enable even larger numbers of people to passively watch even smaller active numbers of people play sports.

Urbanization and intense levels of employment put pressure on leisure time many people have less time available for sport.

Changing diets and changing life styles contribute to a downward decline on wellness. This malign downward spiral reduces capacity and desire for participation in sport.

Surveys in many developed countries have shown that only small proportions of adult populations have physical activity levels which are adequate to develop and maintain cardio-respiratory fitness.

Across the world, there are concerns for the health and Wellbeing of populations where stress is too high, diets are bad, physical activity is low and adverse habits like alcohol and tobacco are common.

Internationally, part of the response to these issues has been the encouragement of sport.

At the same time, sport has become increasingly commercialized, both in terms of its entertainment function and in terms of access for participation. In many of the richer countries, there are very clear differences between social groups in levels of participation in sport. Generally wealthier groups participate more and have better health and Wellbeing. This is particularly marked in older age groups.

Across the world the problems and possibilities of older age groups are very important indeed. All developed countries are facing demographic changes which will bring profound shifts in the distribution of age groups. All the richer countries will have very large proportions of old people who potentially put very great demands on health and social services.

Whatever can be done to improve levels health and wellbeing in younger populations and maintain such improvements into old age will be of enormous value.

The international literature shows widespread interest in the social functions of sport. This is true at various levels - individual, group and community. Many countries face serious and wondering, problems which are in many cases linked to the harsh alienating and individualizing nature of modern mass societies. The problems of individuals and young people in particular are frequently tried to charges in the family, the influence of media and to pressures of modern life. It is very often pointed out that in many situations, young people do not have access to activities in which they are valued by others - and value themselves. Without such activities young people may become antisocial, psychologically disturbed, withdrawn or unhappy. Their levels of wellbeing will be low.

The benefits of organized activity are also great for social groups and whole communities where the bonds forged in mutual effort and recognition of everyone's contribution can help to strengthen the functioning of the group or community in many other ways. These are of course well known benefits of sport which has served such functions for millenia. It is important to remind ourselves of them here because so much that we had in the past has been so profoundly changed by recent economic and social transformation.

The health and social benefit of sport - to individuals and the community as a whole are now acknowledged worldwide. It is also recognized now that sport makes a major economic contribution, which is growing very fast. In a wide variety of ways - the generation of employment, sale of equipment, attraction of visitors, sale of tickets - sport has become big business.

As one example, the forthcoming Olympic Games in Atlanta will bear witness to the enormous economic impact of sporting events. With worldwide audiences of billions, such events are among the most powerful of all global activities. But even on a local level, sport and related activity now command an increasing share of the economy.

5. Different Dimensions of the Value of Sport

5.1 Economic Dimensions

5.1.1 The recreational, health and social importance of sport have been recognised for many years. But until fairly recently there has been little systematic attention paid to the economic dimensions and value of sports.

What follows is an outline summary only of the economic dimensions of sport. The specific value of sport in a particular economy will of course depend on both the nature of that economy and the nature of the sports activities involved.

5.1.2 Generally we may assess the economic value of sport by three main sets of measures:

- Employment created by sports
- Expenditure generated by sports
- Value-added from economic activity related to sports (excess of value over costs; amount by which an activity creates wealth)

5.1.3 An effective measure of economic value is the estimate of the value added created in a given year by the production of sports services and goods and by the production of non-sports goods and services which are used in conjunction with sports activity.

In order to estimate the flow of sports related income expenditure. The economy is divided into 7 broad sectors, these are:

1. the household sector (e.g. consumers)
2. the commercial sports sector (e.g. sport equipment manufacturers and retailers)
3. voluntary clubs, the commercial non-sports sector (business not involved in sport)
4. government and publicly-owned bodies
5. business organisations and people located outside Hong Kong

A large amount of data must be collected in order to estimate value added in terms of flows between these sectors. The principal elements of data which must be collected are:

- a large scale survey of consumers focusing on sport activities and expenditure
- service of sports clubs, sport manufacturers and commercial sports organisations
- collection of information from various others public and private organisations
- analysis of published statistics

5.1.4 The Economic Value of Sport - Employment

The first main measure in terms of the value of sport and perhaps one which has most public attention is employment. Sport related academic activity supports very large numbers in employment. The two largest elements of employment are in the commercial sport sector and the commercial non-sport sector. We can identify two levels of employment arising from expenditure on sport and sport related activity. The core of sport related employment is that of people employed in actually providing sport services or producing sport goods. The larger figure for sport related employment includes all employment direct and indirect arising from expenditure on sport and sport related activity.

Thus in terms of core employment we should count all those employed by government bodies, urban, regional councils, schools, and so on Together with all those employment by voluntary clubs in a paid capacity. In addition we need to take account of all those people employed in commercial sport activity itself.

5.1.5 The Economic Value of Sport - Expenditure

Sport related expenditure by consumers consists mainly of payment made for attendance at sport facilities or the use of such facilities, club membership and subscriptions, purchase or hire of equipment and sport clothing, publication and printed and electronic media dealing with sport and travel to inform sport facilities. This element also includes physical education expenditure in schools, public and private expenditure on sport facilities and maintenance, sporting holidays, all expenditure by sport organisation whether public, private or voluntary. In this framework, gambling on sports events is excluded.

In estimating flows between the different economic sectors, care must be taken to avoid double counting, that is gross flows between sectors cannot simply be added up to provide the estimate at the value of sport. This is because some elements of expenditure, e.g. the money that households spend in commercial sport organisations is then subsequently paid to non-sport organisations or to

government. If we add together household expenditure and the expenditure by the commercial sport organisations, we would be counting some of the same money twice. By using society wide survey of expenditure such as the family expenditure survey or general household survey, we can obtain quite accurate figures of average annual sport related expenditure by households.

Similarly, expenditure in other sectors such as the commercial sport sector, the commercial non-sport sector and government can be obtained from various public sources.

5.1.6 The Economic Value of Sport - Value Added

Here we are concerned to find data on sport related economic activity and the extend of valued added generated bias. Such data is obtainable from public sources in Hong Kong, using such data we can see what proportion of the growth estimated product in Hong Kong is created by organisations which produce sport services or goods, or produce goods and services which are used in connection with sport. Sport is a important sector of economy and if we use available data we can indicate the important of this sector. The largest element of the sport economy are commercial sport organisations and non-sport businesses which produce goods and services used in connection with sport. In addition, government organisations and similar bodies produce a substantial portion of the total value added.

In order to give some indication of the economic value of sport, we can look at the relative importance of sport in the economy. In order to do this we can compare sport related value added with value added in some important sectors of the economy. When we do this, it is important to interpret the data carefully. For instance, the figures for value added in other sectors may not take account of value added in firms which supply this sector or the sport value added figures that we have suggested do include that element.

A more direct comparison is provided if we restricted ourselves to the core activity value added only. Core activity is defined as the production or provision of sport good and services. It excludes retailing, the commercial non-sport sector, transport, electricity and other services and local government administration but includes the teaching of sport. If we use this much more restricted definition comparison with other sectors is much more accurate, although we do under-estimate the total value of sport in economy.

In addition to the employment expenditure and value added element already discussed, we can identify other elements of economy value related to sport. For example, sport related

tourism, in relation for instance to events such as the Rugby 7s, or the annual Dragon Boat Races, may have a significant impact on the overall contribution of tourism to the economy.

From a very different point of view we may also see the economic value of sport in terms of a reduction in the loss of working days due to low level of health or wellbeing. That is, more widespread sport participation may raise the health and wellbeing of individuals, thus reducing the number of work days lost and in more general terms increasing productivity. Unfortunately this and many other economic values of sport are very difficult to measure easily given the present state of published information.

5.2 Social Benefits

The social benefit of sport can be seen in terms both of the general community and in relation to specific population groups.

A great deal of the social benefit is related to physical and psychological well being, general enjoyment, constructive use of time, achievement of excellence and enhanced self esteem.

When sport is broadened to enable every person to participate, with a very wide range of sport options, there are huge potential benefits.

For many of the social benefits, the intense competitiveness of elite sports may be inappropriate. It may be more appropriate to emphasize participation, individual goals, team building and other aspects. Individuals and groups may still set themselves testing goals, and reap the benefits to self-esteem of stretching to reach them. But the divisive and even alienating effects of strongly competitive sports which allow only a few to take part can be avoided.

In general terms, sport contributes to the profoundly important social policy goals of enabling people to participate more fully in the community as well as developing their own potential. A number of specific groups may be seen to particularly gain from sport in terms of social benefits.

- Those people disadvantaged by disability too often lead very sedentary lives. The benefits of increased physical leisure can often be even greater for people with disabilities than for other people. There is a great deal of evidence in support of this from all over the world. Not only is quality of life improved enormously but improvements in physical, mental and social wellbeing very often have consequential impacts on

employability sociability and other profoundly important aspects. There is huge potential in Hong Kong for the development of greater participation by the disabled in sport of all kinds.

- Elderly people are an increasing proportion of the Hong Kong population. Their wellbeing is vitally important in itself. But any improvement in the wellbeing of the elderly will also have impacts on need for health and social services. Not least, greater participation in sport, perhaps as the culmination of a lifetime of participation, would increase the number of years in which elderly people can continue to live independently. This brings savings in costs of institutional care as well as other provisions.
- Targeted sports programmes can increase the sports participation rates of young people, giving them more enjoyment and positive social contacts. While clearly not the answer to the problems of unemployment or crime, sports can have a major impact, as part of broadly based programmes in specific housing areas or among particular target groups of young people.

Again there are benefits in terms of increased well being and self esteem which flow to the participants in a thoughtfully constructed and sensitively managed sports programme. For many young people, perhaps particularly those 'at risk' in various ways, these are often lacking.

5.3 Health and Wellbeing

The positive relationship between sport and health has been accepted for some considerable time. The benefits of sport for health include increased wellbeing of individuals and society, savings that come in health care costs when people have higher levels of health and wellbeing, the benefits to society which come from people enjoying longer periods of active life, and not being lost to society by dying in their prime.

We can use the participation rate to indicate the broad general level of interest in sports in Hong Kong, However, this is inadequate in terms of indicating the contribution that sport participation may be making to health. Part of the reason for this is that there are many different level of participation in sport. As is well known in relation to many aspect of health the level of participation should be one which gives a cardio vascular training effect. Unfortunately, in many societies the number of people participating in sport at such a level is very low.

Research has shown that the effects of exercise includes the following:

- strengthened immune system, lower blood viscosity, and better circulation, lower blood pressure, improve general metabolism, improve psychological wellbeing.
- improved flexibility strength and endurance
- more ability to cope with stress

The more fit people are, at all ages, the less illness they will suffer and the longer they will live in good health.

Governments everywhere are concerned about ever increasing expenditures on health 'rectification'. Expenditure on health services takes a huge proportion all government expenditure.

There are clear and important social and economic benefits from these improved levels of health and wellbeing.

A great deal of international research has demonstrated the inverse association between physical fitness and cardiovascular disease, cancer and indeed with mortality from all causes. In Hong Kong the so-called 'diseases of affluence' - notably cardiovascular diseases and cancers - are now the leading causes of death.

There is much evidence to show regular physical activity reduces diseases and deaths from hypertension and coronary heart disease. For example in New Zealand coronary heart disease occurs in physically active people at only half the rate at which it occurs in people who are sedentary.

Regular physical activity is useful in the prevention or treatment of stroke, colon cancer, obesity and diabetes.

There are enormous benefits beyond physical health. We need a broader concept - that of "wellbeing" - to encompass mental wellbeing and well as physical wellbeing. Most people involved in sport and thus taking regular exercise, feel better for it. Regular exercise is associated with less anxiety less tension and improvements in levels of self-esteem. It has been shown that exercise is useful on the professional treatment of many cases of depression.

In general, reports from around the world show that exercise has beneficial emotional effects across all age groups and for both men and women.

In terms of health, it is difficult to measure all the benefits from greater general participation in sport. But it is possible to see what might be done by taking some specific examples:

- Very large proportions of adult populations in industrialized countries suffer from low back pain. Low back pain significantly reduces quality of life, often results in lower levels of efficiency and productivity and contributes significantly to lost working days.
- Surveys have found that up to two thirds of people with back problems did no exercise or exercised at a very low level.
- Cardiovascular conditions affect huge, and growing numbers of people. Increasing proportions of hospital patients are admitted due to cardiovascular disease. Again international surveys have found that nearly two thirds of hospitalized did no exercise and nearly one third exercised only at a low level.

Sports raise the level of the health of individuals. Greater active participation in sport would reduce the occurrence and severity of conditions like low back pain depression and cardiovascular disease. This would have significant impacts in the society. There are many positive gains, in terms of enhanced quality of life and greater wellbeing. There are also gains in terms of the greater efficiency effectiveness and productivity of a fitter healthier workforce with higher levels of well being.

But in addition to these positive gains there are huge savings to be made both from reduced medical outlay and from lower levels of working days lost through ill-health.

There can be no doubt that higher fitness levels would make a huge contribution the society in Hong Kong. Increased fitness means fewer health problems, less absenteeism and fewer premature deaths.

Sport is an accessible, enjoyable and cost effective means of raising fitness levels.

6. Measuring the Value of Sport

There is enormous variation in the range of impacts described so far. From people directly employed in sport, through the dollar value of sports activity to the health and social benefits of sports participation.

The problems of measurement are great. As with all issues of this kind there are different kinds of 'value' with different characteristics in terms of quantifiable measurements.

- Some aspects (e.g. direct employment in sports) are counted and reported in official statistics. This data is obtainable easily and is trustworthy.
- Some aspects (e.g. the flows between economic sectors in terms of sports related activity) are difficult to calculate and although much of the relevant data may be published in official sources some may not be.
- There are aspects (volume of sales of sporting goods, ticket sales at sports events) which may be collected, by private companies or other bodies, but which are not available easily, and particularly not on a comprehensive basis.
- Yet other aspects (e.g. the effects of sport on health) are such that although there may be excellent published data on deaths and their causes, there is much less good data on illness, and virtually none on 'wellbeing'. More important, such data that does exist will not include the sport dimension.
- In regard to other aspects (e.g. social benefits of sport in terms of increasing well being of young people or elderly people) - In these important areas there is no data published.

So, the problems of measurement are serious. Only those things which can be measured can usefully be included in a framework concerned with the value of sport. But relatively few of the measures required already exist in the official statistics. To deal with this problem means either beginning to collect and publish data where previously this was not done, or use survey data. The use of surveys to establish baselines, to look at 'before and after' programmes, and to enable longitudinal studies over a period of years is well established in many fields. There is considerable scope for this to be done in the field of sport, in relation to the assessment and monitoring of the value benefits or contribution of sports to a particular society.

7. A Framework for Comprehending the Value of Sports in Hong Kong

The benefits of sports are extensive and widely acknowledged. Efforts to measure those benefits, or the value of sports, have so far been rather restricted. Internationally much more has been done to demonstrate the economic value of sports than has been done in relation to the other dimensions identified earlier.

In Hong Kong, the situation seems to be as bad, or worse, than elsewhere. There are no published studies of the value of sports, although many reports refer to the importance of sports and leisure.

The following section offers the outline of a framework which could be developed in Hong Kong to comprehend the value of sport. The scale and strength of the framework is limited by the availability of data. In what follows, only those measures for which data is available are included. Obviously, the framework could be much richer and more productive if additional aspects could be included, and measured, within it.

Framework

Economic

- **Employment:** number employed in selected industries and services, from direct sports employment to indirect sports-related employment (Reports of Employment, Census & Statistics Department).
- **Scale of Goods:** volume in dollars of sports related goods in Hong Kong (Wholesale/Retail Trade Statistics, Census & Statistics Department).
- **Value of Sports Services:** dollar value of sports related services (ticket sales, entrance fees, coaching fees, equipment hire, ancillary charges, etc.)
- **Value of Sports-related tourism:** dollar value of all economic activity related to tourism into Hong Kong generated by sports events and activities (hotel accommodation, transport, tourist expenditures, etc. From government statistics, Hong Kong Tourist Association, etc.)

- Value of services related to sports: dollar value of all services the existence of which depends on sports activity or sports events (food provision, transport, insurance, television radio, magazines, etc.)
- Expenditure: value of expenditure by households on sports and sports related goods and services (Household Expenditure Survey).
- Overall measure of economic value of sports: estimation of flows between sectors. (Economic data).

Health

- Better health: morbidity and mortality data of 'sports' and 'non-sports' groups. This would need survey data over a period of time, such as the CUHK study of City One Shatin. Also data on differences between participant and non participant groups in relation to incidence and severity of cardiovascular and other key conditions.
- Savings in cost of health services: dollar value of savings resulting from better health of sports participants. All costs, of direct (doctors, nurses, drugs, hospitals) and indirect (ambulances, etc.) provision.
- Reduction in work days lost from ill health: dollar value of productive working days regained due to better health resulting from sports participation.
- Savings on social welfare services: dollar value of services not needed by groups (e.g. elderly) who put heavy demands on such services, because of enhanced levels of health and wellbeing. (Cost of services from Social Welfare Department; numbers from survey data).
- Increased levels of "wellbeing": improvements in levels of measured and perceived wellbeing. Data over time from studies such as the CUHK City One study. (Health Risks, Fitness and Quality of Life in Adults in Hong Kong, 1988). Comparative studies of 'participant' and 'non-participant' groups.
- Stress levels: effects of sports participation on reducing stress levels. Need for survey data.

Social

- Strength of community/sense of belonging: survey evidence comparing areas/groups where levels of sports participation are high with areas where participation is low.
- International prestige: international perceptions of Hong Kong in terms of quality of life. International recognition of Hong Kong as a significant sports venue.
- Prevention of Crime: data, particularly on young people, comparing participant and non-participant groups. Use of Correctional Services Department data on offenders.

Conclusion

The value of sport is enormous. There are many dimensions to it, some relatively easy to measure, other more difficult. But if the full benefits of sport are to be gained by the people of Hong Kong, policy makers, planners and others must be convinced of the value of sport. A comprehensive framework for understanding the value of sport in Hong Kong is very important.

8. Selected Articles on the Value of SportA) General

1. Laberge,-Suzanne; Girardin,-Yvan; McAll,-Christopher
Sociology-of-Sport-Journal; 1992, 9, 3, Sept, 295-313

Two critiques are offered of previous articles by Philip G. White & James E. Curtis on differences in the relationship between sport competition & achievement values among Anglophone & Francophone Canadians. In *Questioning the Inference of Ethnic Differences in Achievement Values from Types of Sport Participation: A Commentary on White and Curtis, Suzanne Laberge (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7) & Yvan Girardin* challenge the contention that language group differences are associated with sports participation & achievement values, & suggest that social history & structure are more important determinants of sports practices. A hermeneutical approach to cross-cultural studies of differences in achievement values is recommended. In *English/French Canadian Differences in Sport Participation: Comment on White and Curtis, Christopher McAll (U of Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7)* rejects the culturalist hypothesis that differences in sports participation can be attributed to differences in achievement values & suggests that a "conquest & discrimination" model may explain historical & contemporary inequalities between the language groups. 59 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

2. Stoljarov,-Vladislav-I.; Gendin,-A.-M.; Sergeev,-M.-I.; Falaleev,-A.-N.

The Place of Health, Physical Culture and Sport Activity in the Life and Value Orientation of Soviet School Students Dept History & Sociology Sport Central Instit Physical Culture, Syrenevyi blvd 4 Moscow USSR *International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport*; 1985, 20, 1-2, 63-74.

Attitudes toward health & sport were investigated in a survey of secondary school students (N = 1,342 eighth-formers & 858 tenth-formers) & their parents (N = 750 eighth-formers' parents & 441 tenth-formers' parents) in an east Siberian territory (USSR). Findings show that eighth-form boys placed physical perfection third in their system of values, while eighth-form girls placed it fourth, & that this gap between the sexes increased by the tenth grade. Value orientations toward sport were correlated with extent of sports activity. Students participating in sport regularly gave higher ratings to all values in the system of orientations, & were more likely to rate their physical development as good compared with those not pursuing sports. It is concluded that those students enthusiastic about sport also value other

aspects of life more highly. The significance of participation in sports in choice of a profession is stressed.

3. Dubois,-Paul-E.
The Effect of Participation in Sport on the Value Orientations of Young Athletes
Bridgewater State Coll, MA 02324
Sociology-of-Sport-Journal; 1986, 3, 1, Mar, 29-42.

Most prior research concerning socialization via sport has been limited by a reliance on cross-sectional/correlational designs. Here, a longitudinal design is described, & used to test two theories-self-selection & interaction-that attempt to explain value, attitudinal, &/or behavioral differences often noted between elite & casual athletes, & between athletes & nonathletes. Instructional & competitive league soccer players aged 8-10 (N = 110) were interviewed before & after their seasons to ascertain changes in their sport-related value orientations; this procedure was repeated the following season with the competitive league players. The data for the subsamples revealed (1) some initial differences in value orientations, & (2) a slight modification of values during participation over the course of a season. The implications of the findings are discussed in terms of the study's purposes, future research, & their meaning for youth sport practitioners. 4 Tables, 1 Appendix, 21 References.

4. Bachleitner,-Reinhard
Attitudes towards the Value of Sport
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1983, 18, 2, 99-102.

An empirical investigation of the values involved in sport is briefly described. Attention was given to attitudes toward: various sports; traditional functional values of sports; & various domains of human experience. A variety of methods were used to gain empirical data, including Likert-type scales, semantic differentials, & rank-ordering procedures. Provisional findings in various areas of valuation are reviewed.

5. Riess,-Steven-A.
Sport and the American Dream: A Review Essay
Northeastern Illinois U, Chicago 60625
Journal-of-Social-History; 1980, 14, 2, winter, 295-303.

Reviewed is recent historical research on sport as a vehicle of social mobility in the US. Much emphasis has been placed on the social context of sport as work, along with the dynamics of recruitment, retention, & retirement. Inter- & intragenerational mobility comprise the major issues. The most extensive research has been done on professional baseball. Until the 1920s, the sport was overrated as a source of vertical mobility, since few players came from unskilled backgrounds. Based on a weighted sample of Rs who were active in the major leagues before 1920, 44.6%

were found to be white-collar sons & 20.9% farmers' sons. Based on social data from 500 major leaguers active between 1900 & 1919, 78.8% of the retirees secured white-collar employment & only 13.4% ended up in blue-collar jobs. The main determinants of more recent retirees' future occupations (outside baseball) were education & social origins. Discussed are the value of sport as a source of vertical mobility for blacks, & the role of amateur sports in promoting social mobility.

6. Stoljarov, V.-I.
On a Humanistic Value of Sport
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1977, 12, 3, 75-84.

The significance & role of sport for humanity are discussed. Opinions & arguments concerning the humanistic values of sports & the denial of such values are analyzed. In determining a correct approach to the solution of this debate, an evaluation of the influence of sport on people is necessary. It is impossible in an abstract manner to discuss the humanistic or antihumanistic influence exerted by sport on human beings, since this question depends on various historical situations, the sociopolitical system in which sport develops, & the conscious activity of people who organize sport & make use of it for certain purposes. Marxist humanism is suggested as the solution to the controversy. Marxism supports the complete & integrated development of the individual & elucidates through objective historical processes & social forces the real conditions for the athlete's formation.

7. Pudelkiewicz, Eugeniusz
Sociological Problems of Sports in Housing Estates. Some of the Results of the Survey
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1970, 5, 73-103.

A survey was conducted by the author & students Andrzej Belzek & Lucjan Pudelkiewicz on the sports interests & activities among the tenants of the Warsaw Housing Cooperative. 3 diff versions of a questionnaire, each designed for a specific age group (old, medium, & youngest generation), were admin'ed to 86 people. 37 were men, 40 were women, & 9 were children. They represented 31 fam's. The housing estate embraced by the survey stretches over 4 blocs. R's were selected from each bloc. Only 6 of the 31 fam's showed no interest in sports at all. The oldest generation reported a positive influence by their parents upon their sports interests. Many from this group acknowledged the value of sports. The sports consciousness of the middle generation is, however, higher than that of the oldest group. For only 11 of the fam's studied could it be said that a full transfer of sports tradition took place through all 3 generations. The importance of the fam in passing on consciousness of the value of sport is noted. 6 hyp'al statements are derived from the data ranging from: (A) The stronger the sports tradition in the fam of the parents & the more positive the approach to values connected with

sport, the stronger is the need to implement these values in the educ'al model, to (F) The more difficult the material situation of the parents the smaller the chance that sports interests will develop among the children. 11 Tables.

8. Philipp,-Steven-F.
Race and Tourism Choice: A Legacy of Discrimination?
Dept Health/Leisure/Sports U West Florida,Pensacola 32514-5751
Annals-of-Tourism-Research; 1994, 21, 3, 479-488.

Interview data obtained from 96 black & 117 white respondents in a southeastern US metropolitan area provide evidence of racial differences with respect to 4 basic travel preference dichotomies: dependence vs autonomy, activity vs relaxation, order vs disorder, & familiarity vs novelty. In addition to theoretical explanations related to marginality & ethnicity, racial prejudice & discrimination may explain some of the differences reported in travel preferences. 2 Tables, 30 References.

9. Matsumura,-Kazunori
Sport and Social Change in the Japanese Rural Community
Instit Health & Sports Sciences U Tsukuba, Tennodai Ibaraki 305 Japan
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1993, 28, 2-3, 135-144.

The current state of Japanese research on sport & social change is discussed, focusing on methodological changes resulting from: (1) the 1987 "Resort Act," (2) renewed attention to the drastic social changes in rural areas, & (3) new theoretical developments in US & European sociology. It is suggested that Pierre Bourdieu's work & the fieldwork approach of Joan & Joy Mandle can be successfully employed in examinations of power relations in rural districts, & in studies of how villagers adjust to new resort construction projects. 17 References.

10. Lamb,-K.-L.; Roberts,-K.; Brodie,-D.-A.
Self-Perceived Health among Sports Participants and Non-Sports Participants
Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 3BX England
Social-Science-and-Medicine; 1990, 31, 9, 963-969.

Interview data are used to compare self-perceived health (SPH) among a sample of sports participants (N = 1,385) & a matched sample of nonparticipants (N = 292). Ratings of health were generally found to be favorable among both samples, but a nonparametric analysis of distributions revealed that the SPH of sports participants was significantly better than that of nonparticipants. SPH improved with age among both samples, but at age 34+, nonparticipants' perceived health ceased to be

inferior to that of participants. Controlling for age & gender revealed no difference in SPH at age 24+ among males & at age 34 among females. Results of multiple regression analysis highlighted marked differences between the samples in the type & number of contributory factors. It is suggested that participation in active sports may enhance health awareness, especially among the young, & that future studies should take account of levels of commitment (frequency, duration, & intensity) to sport. 7 Tables, 27 References.

11. Rigauer,-Bero; Weis,-Ekke
The 'True Value' of Sports Is Its 'Commodity Value'. A Critical Discourse of Ideology
U Oldenburg, D-2900 Federal Republic Germany
Innovation; 1992, 5, 4, 63-69.

Traces relations between social values & values inherent in sports through nineteenth-century sport & the increased incorporation of sports into the general social system in the twentieth century. Sports have consistently been socially upgraded as a carrier of values by those involved in them, causing values external to sport to displace those intrinsic to it. It is argued that economic patterns of capitalism dominate this exchange & that sports in the future could follow the course of total industrialization & commercialization or could be emancipated through a radical transformation of the capitalist system. 9 References.

12. Lamb,-K.-L.; Brodie,-D.-A.; Minten,-J.-H.; Roberts,-K.
A Comparison of Selected Health-Related Data from Surveys of a General Population and a Sporting Population Dept Movement Science, U Liverpool L69 3BX England
Social-Science-and-Medicine; 1991, 33, 7, 835-839.

Health-related data were compared for adult respondents to 2 surveys in GB: a 1986 study of 4,441 participants in indoor sports in 6 cities, & a representative sample (N = 9,003) of the general population who completed the 1984/85 Health & Lifestyle Survey. Statistical analysis revealed that sports participants had significantly lower body mass index values, blood pressures, & resting pulse rates, & better self-perceptions of health. The evidence supports both the objective & subjective health-promoting value of sports participation.

13. Heinila,-Kalevi
The Value Orientations of Finnish Sport Leaders
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1979, 14, 3-4, 59-74.

Presented are findings from a survey sample of 1,666 Finnish sports leaders with regard to preferences of values defined in terms of cui bono? (who benefits?), ie, the notion that there are certain groups within sports organizations (eg, participants, owners or managers, clients, public) in

whose primary interest(s) the organization functions. These value orientations, considered as a source of norms for leadership behavior in sports organizations, are also related to other ideological conceptions of sports leaders, eg, 'the right way' to practice sports, national priorities of sports events, concepts of democracy, & the role of a sports audience. In a correlational analysis of the survey results, two fundamental ideological orientations to sports were induced: human-centered & society-centered. 11 Tables.

14. Spreitzer,-Elmer; Snyder,-Eldon-E.
The Psychosocial Functions of Sport as Perceived by the
General Population
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1975, 10, 3-4, 87-95.

An exploratory study to determine perceptions of sports was undertaken which employed a mailed questionnaire sent to a systematic probability sample of 945 households in Toledo, Ohio & its suburbs; 510 questionnaires were returned. 15 Likert-type statements were included to determine perceptions of the psychosocial functions of sports. A factor analysis revealed 2 underlying dimensions: (1) societal (7 items, eg, develops good citizenship, patriotism), & (2) individual (5 items, eg, provides relaxation, opportunity to get together with friends). These 2 functions were cross-tabulated with age, education, & degree of sports participation, as independent variables. Both M's & F's tended to view sports very positively. Age was inversely correlated with positive attitudes toward the value of sports, while education level was correlated positively with positive attitudes. An inverse relationship was found between perceived value & degree of sports participation, which might be due to the idea that persons who are strongly involved with the world of sports are more realistic. Positive & negative implications of sports as a socializing agent are discussed. 3 Tables.

15. Furst,-R.-Terry
Social Change and the Commercialization of Professional Sports
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1971, 6, 153-173.

An attempt to identify & understand the soc factors that underlie the burgeoning commercialization of modern professional sports in the US. Within this framework the transformation of baseball, football, basketball & hockey from play to professionalization is explored. By presenting sociological patterns in present sports, the immediate past & the distant past, light is shed on the historical antecedents that engender changes in professional sports. Specifically, it is asked, what are the effects of increasing commercialization on the intrinsic nature of sports? What are the indicants that set today's sports apart from other periods? A number of factors in both the 19th & 20th cent's that have contributed to a transformation of play into work are traced. This transition has evoked a fundamental conflict between the original format of "the game" & the

predilection of audiences to seek the spectacular. The outcome of this strain is that professional sports have attempted to enliven the game by introducing rule changes, spectacular accoutrements, & innovative publicity promotions. Concomitantly, values within professional sports have also changed, thus tending to support the entertainment value of sports rather than the ideal of the intrinsic value of the game in & for itself. The emphasis on entertainment has ushered in a new epoch that can be called the ascendant entertainment aura in professional sports.

16. Harvey,-Jean; Houle,-Francois
Sport,World Economy,Global Culture,and New Social Movements
U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5
Sociology-of-Sport-Journal; 1994, 11, 4, Dec, 337-355.

Contributes to the ongoing debate on sport & globalization, drawing on a review of the literature. Specifically, the global economy, communications, new social movements, & the question of identity/culture are discussed with focus on their relationships with sports. 45 References.

17. Clarke,-Alan; Madden,-Lawrie
The Limitations of Economic Analysis-The Case of Professional Football, Faculty Social Sciences Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA, England
Leisure-Studies; 1988, 7, 1, Jan, 59-74.

The analysis of sport & leisure is increasingly being conducted from an economic perspective, thereby endangering some of the benefits the field of leisure studies has gained from an interdisciplinary approach. It is argued that this problem is reinforced by the introduction of a narrow definition of this economic approach. Some of the limitations of an orthodox economic focus on professional football (soccer) in England, & the wider applicability of these limitations, are discussed. Quantifiable solutions to the economic problems need to be conceived more broadly than economic formulae allow. The problems facing football cannot be addressed without the proper recognition of the social & cultural context of the sport, within the framework of a broadly defined political economy. 27 References.

18. Riiskjaer,-Soren; Nielsen,-Klaus
Financial Dependence and Organizational Autonomy: The Economy of Voluntary Sport in Denmark
Instit Sport Research Gerlev Folk Academy Physical Education, DK-4200 Slagelse Denmark
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1987, 22, 3, 193-208.

In Denmark, as in most other Western European countries, sport has always been organized as a nonprofit, voluntary sector, but the Danish pattern has undergone significant changes over the past few decades. Its traditional position between market & state has been affected by changes in the financial structure, particularly by increasing public subsidies; this has threatened the prescriptive autonomy of voluntary organized sport & increased its similarity to the public provision of services. After tracing the historical development of Danish sport, current financial structures, trends, & social changes are examined using data from several surveys of voluntary sport clubs & sport federations/associations along with government statistics. 5 Tables, 27 References.

19. Tomlinson,-Martin
State Intervention in Voluntary Sport: The Inner City Policy
Context
London Borough Tower Hamlets, 227 Commercial Rd E1, UK
Leisure-Studies; 1987, 6, 3, Sept, 329-345.

An analysis of the leisure policies adopted by the Greater London Sports Council (England) in the early 1980s. It is argued that the state has defined a voluntary sector in leisure in order to integrate elements of voluntary activity into its overall response to perceived problems in society. The focus of leisure policies has evolved from a general concern with the role of leisure in an expanding economy to its role in an economy characterized by crisis & mass unemployment. Measures have been taken to direct grant aid & support to particular parts of the voluntary sector, in accordance with the evolution of these concerns. The nature of the state's response, however, also heightens tensions within existing organizations & between different levels of the state apparatus. 22 References.

20. The Future of Sports: Challenge for the Science of Sport
Heinemann,-Klaus
Instit Soziologie U Hamburg, 13 Federal Republic Germany
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1986, 21, 4,
271-285.

The conditions for further positive development of the science of sport are very favorable: both the interest in sports & the demand for scientific knowledge are increasing. However, if the science of sport is to achieve a prominent standing, new problems must be faced. Sport is developing into an open system in that its boundaries to other fields (economy, media, etc) & to other forms of spare-time activity (eg, tourism, entertainment) have become blurred, necessitating the development of an open science of sport. New groups of people are becoming interested in sports, & new innovative models of sport activity must be developed for them. With new strategies of planning, new forms of sport activity must be organized & realized. Emerging from these elements is the concept of

the science of sport as an open, innovative, planning science. 3 Figures, 8 References

21. Macarov,-David
Overcoming Unemployment: Some Radical Proposals
Paul Baerwald School Social Work Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount
Scopus 91905 Israel
Futurist; 1985, 19, 2, Apr, 19-24.

Although many methods have been applied to overcome unemployment, none has proved effective, primarily because human labor is increasingly unnecessary, & is an inefficient substitute for advanced technology. It is advocated that a planned, conscious movement toward the highest technology possible should be made with the goal of full unemployment. In a society in which the majority of people do not work, freedom from work will be seen as a social good, & questions will concern sources of income, & uses of time. Income in such an economy could be paid through a guaranteed income system, as individual grants, similar to the children's or family allowances common in many Western countries. Alternatively, people could be paid for many activities not currently designated as work-eg, engaging in sports, the arts, housework, studies, etc-or cooperatives or collectives could be created. The workless society may usher in a fertile period of imagination, creativity, & originality, & provide mankind with more self-fulfilling, happy lives. 4 Figures.

22. Hefner,-Frank-L.
Using Economic Models to Measure the Impact of Sports on
Local Economies
U South Carolina, Columbia 29208
Journal-of-Sport-and-Social-Issues; 1990, 14, 1, spring, 1-13.

In view of the fact that sporting & other recreational events have become major sources of revenue & tools of economic development, supplementing or perhaps overshadowing their recreational value, assessment of economic impact has become an important part of city & regional decisions to hold national sporting events or build sports & recreational facilities. Such studies rely on the multiplier concept to determine total impact. Here, addressed is the issue of how to correctly estimate the multiplier, & thus the total economic impact. The theoretical framework of impact assessment is outlined, & examples of correct interpretations of data & modeling procedures are presented. 2 Tables, 3 Figures, 9 References.

23. Rigg,-John; Lewney,-Richard
The Economic Impact and Importance of Sport in the UK
Henley Centre, 2 Tudor St London EC4Y 0AA England
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1987, 22, 3,
149-170.

A coherent methodology is proposed for assessing the economic impact of sport. The conventional sectors used in the method of national income accounting are expanded to include the commercial sport/nonsport, voluntary club, central & local government, overseas, & consumer sectors. Data from a variety of sources are used to describe sport-related financial flows over a number of years, & to estimate consumer expenditures & sport-related employment for the UK in 1985. Financial flows between sectors are also identified, including government income/expenditure & the balance of payments. 9 Tables, 5 Figures, 5 References.

B) Sports and Health

24. Recapturing the Physical Activity Experiences of the Old: A Study of Three Women
Cousins,-Sandra-O'Brien; Vertinsky,-Patricia-A.
Dept Physical Education & Sport Studies U Alberta, Edmonton
T6G 2H9
Journal-of-Aging-and-Physical-Activity; 1995,3,2, Apr, 146-162

Draws on in-depth, guided life-course interviews with three women born in or before 1900 to explore the social forces affecting the physical activities of young girls before the turn of the century. The late-life exercise patterns of these very old women appear to be rooted in very different ways to their past. However, the findings support the early activation hypothesis: those Ss who as girls were afforded opportunities & social support to develop physical skill in sport-type activities, or were physically challenged in domestic or farm labor, still appreciate & take advantage of the health-promoting aspects of exercise over 80 years later. 42 References.

25. Towards a Renaissance of Leisure in Japan
Harada,-Munehiko
Osaka U Health & Sport Sciences, Sennan-gun 590-04 Japan
Leisure-Studies; 1994, 13, 4, Oct, 277-287.

The government of Japan announced the five-year economic plan in 1988 to reduce long working hours. The government & business leadership have been trying to shift from an export-driven to a domestic-demand-led economy, emphasizing a more leisurely lifestyle & the emergence of a mature consumer society that befits Japan's economic gains. The development of a "resort law" encouraging the development of holiday & leisure resorts is an example of such government effort. As a result, the demand for leisure-related activities achieved exponential growth in various areas, eg, fitness clubs, resorts, theme parks, & tourism during the 1980s. 1 Figure, 18 References.

26. Sport Motivation among Young Adolescents in Finland, Norway and Sweden
Wold,-Bente; Kannas,-L.
Research Center Health Promotion U Bergen, N-5007 Norway
Scandinavian-Journal-of-Medicine-and-Science-in-Sports; 1993, 3, 4, Nov, 283-291.

As part of an international World Health Organization study on health behavior in school-age children, nationwide surveys were conducted among youth ages 11-15 in Finland, Norway, & Sweden, 1985/86 (total N = 10,107). Analysis indicates that social, fun, & health motives are the main motivations for sport participation. Competition & achievements are not important reasons for liking sport; winning & achieving better skills in sport decrease in importance as pupils grow older. Results imply that health promotion programs aimed at increasing the level of physical activity among children would be more effective if physical activities & games were designed with prosocial objectives in mind, emphasizing cooperation, fun, & sharing. 6 Tables, 3 Figures, 33 References.

27. Sport and Social Change in the Japanese Rural Community
Matsumura,-Kazunori
Instit Health & Sports Sciences U Tsukuba, Tennodai Ibaraki 305
Japan
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1993, 28, 2-3, 135-144.

The current state of Japanese research on sport & social change is discussed, focusing on methodological changes resulting from: (1) the 1987 "Resort Act," (2) renewed attention to the drastic social changes in rural areas, & (3) new theoretical developments in US & European sociology. It is suggested that Pierre Bourdieu's work & the fieldwork approach of Joan & Joy Mandle (eg, see SA 37:5/89U9839) can be successfully employed in examinations of power relations in rural districts, & in studies of how villagers adjust to new resort construction projects. 17 References.

28. Current Trends in UK Leisure: New Views of Countryside Recreation
Martin,-Bill; Mason,-Sandra
Lint Growis, Sudbury Suffolk CO10 7JX England
Leisure-Studies; 1993, 12, 1, Jan, 1-6.

Interest in countryside recreation in the UK, fueled by growing environmental awareness, is increasing & creating a conflict between development of recreational opportunities & maintenance of the natural environment. New consumer priorities, eg, increased interest in sport &

exercise, development of new outdoor recreation technologies, & concern about health & safety risks abroad, will shape demand for countryside recreation & planning, agricultural, & open space policy. Sustainability & partnership between impacted interest groups, & new approaches to financing will be the watchwords of countryside recreation policy of the future. 1 Table, 24 References.

29. Physical Exercise Policy and the Welfare State: A Framework for Comparative Analysis
Harvey,-Jean; Beamish,-Rob; Defrance,-Jacques
School Human Kinetics U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1993, 28, 1,
53-64.

Devised within the context of the welfare state is a framework for comparative analysis of physical exercise policy, defined as specific policies geared toward the fostering of physical fitness & specific sport practices. Following some general considerations for comparative analysis, the proposed society-state framework is discussed, with historical examples illustrating major points, & directions for further studies are suggested. 37 References.

30. The Integrative and Physiological Effects of Sport Participation: A Study of Adolescents
Vilhjalmsson,-Runar; Thorlindsson,-Thorolfur
Dept Nursing U Iceland, 101 Reykjavik
Sociological-Quarterly; 1992, 33, 4, winter, 637-647.

Data from a nationwide 1989 survey of 1,200 adolescents in Iceland are used to explore the integrative & physiological effects of sport participation, focusing on mental health & health-related behavior. Results indicate more benefit from club sport than informal group sports, &, in turn, individual sport. As the physiological perspective suggests, beneficial effects are largely due to strenuousness of exercise. However, club sport also has an integrative effect when predicting positive aspects of mental health that is limited to urban communities, as predicted by social integration theory. 2 Tables, 36 References.

31. Sport in the Era of Structural Changes: The Example of Eastern Europe
Krawczyk,-Zbigniew
Instit Social Science Academy Physical Education, PL-01-813
Warsaw Poland
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1992, 27, 1,
89-99.

Four areas of sport-related structural change occurring in Eastern Europe are explored: (1) significant decreases in state-subsidies for sports; (2)

changes in sport ideology, eg, decline in general fitness & health; (3) tendencies toward decentralization & bottom-up organization of sport; & (4) generational rotation. These changes are interpreted as evolving from the "socialist sport" crisis, itself a direct consequence of social & political changes. It is speculated that Eastern European sports are now forming according to the Western pattern. 32 References.

32. Factors Associated with Obesity among Women in Bahrain
Musaiger,-Abdulrahman-O.; Al-Ansari,-Mona
Public Health Directorate Ministry Health, PO Box 42 Manama
Bahrain
International-Quarterly-of-Community-Health-Education; 1991-
1992, 12, 2, 129-136.

The relationship between obesity & sociodemographic factors was explored in a sample of 420 adult women in Bahrain attending a 3-week physical fitness program run by the General Organization for Youth & Sport. Women were categorized as obese or nonobese based on body mass index. Survey results reveal that age, education, employment, marital status, family size, & previous exercise experience have a statistically significant association with obesity, while ownership of cars, availability of housemaids, family history of obesity, & meal patterns do not. There were no differences in source of nutrition information between obese & nonobese women. It is suggested that health education programs focus on both sociocultural & health factors for preventing obesity.

33. Sociological Consideration on Sport Involvement of Japanese Female Adults, Kanazaki,-Ryozo
Instit Health Science Kyushu U, Kasuga 816 Japan
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1991, 26, 4,
271-287.

National statistics, relevant literature, & opinion survey data are drawn on to explore longitudinal trends in sports participation of Japanese female (F) adults from a sociological perspective. Japanese F involvement has always been less than that of males, due to traditional gender roles. In the immediate post-WWI period, few Fs engaged in sports, but F sport participants increased remarkably in the 1960s, slowed somewhat in the 1970s, & stabilized in the 1980s. Factors that have influenced F sport involvement include: the rising standard of living due to economic growth, increased leisure time, & changes in F gender roles & lifecycles. 2 Tables, 25 References.

34. Sport Participation and Perceived Health Status: A Study of Adolescents
Thorlindsson,-Thorolfur; Vilhjalmsjon,-Runar; Valgeirsson,-Gunnar
Dept Social Science U Iceland, 101 Reykjavik
Social-Science-and-Medicine; 1990, 31, 5, 551-556.

Based on a national survey of Icelandic adolescents (N = 1,200, ages 15-16) direct & indirect effects of sport participation on perceived health status are evaluated. It is shown that sport participation has a substantial direct effect on perceived health, controlling for other health-related behaviors, psychological distress, & disease status. Sport participation also affects perceived health indirectly by decreasing distress & smoking, but does not seem to affect alcohol consumption. Implications for future research are discussed. 5 Tables, 1 Figure.

35. Self-Perceived Health among Sports Participants and Non-Sports Participants
Lamb,-K.-L.; Roberts,-K.; Brodie,-D.-A.
Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 3BX England
Social-Science-and-Medicine; 1990, 31, 9, 963-969.

Interview data are used to compare self-perceived health (SPH) among a sample of sports participants (N = 1,385) & a matched sample of nonparticipants (N = 292). Ratings of health were generally found to be favorable among both samples, but a nonparametric analysis of distributions revealed that the SPH of sports participants was significantly better than that of nonparticipants. SPH improved with age among both samples, but at age 34+, nonparticipants' perceived health ceased to be inferior to that of participants. Controlling for age & gender revealed no difference in SPH at age 24+ among males & at age 34 among females. Results of multiple regression analysis highlighted marked differences between the samples in the type & number of contributory factors. It is suggested that participation in active sports may enhance health awareness, especially among the young, & that future studies should take account of levels of commitment (frequency, duration, & intensity) to sport. 7 Tables, 27 References.

36. Age and Involvement in Sport and Physical Activity
Rudman,-William-J.
School of Health/Physical Education/Recreation Ohio State U,
Columbus 43210
Sociology-of-Sport-Journal; 1989, 6, 3, Sept, 228-246.

Data obtained in a survey responded to by 968 employees of the Continental Oil Co in Houston, Tex, are used to investigate how age differences in perceived barriers & outcomes to involvement in sport & physical activity, socioeconomic status, & sport philosophy/ideology

affect joining a corporate vs a private sport & fitness program. A developmental lifestyle perspective is offered as the theoretical premise on which interpretations of the data are based. Findings clearly show that reasons for involvement in sport & physical activity vary across the life cycle. At younger ages the psychological benefits associated with work-related stress are perceived as the most important reason for involvement. During middle age, philosophical & ideological reasons begin to determine the setting where involvement in these programs takes place. Finally, for older individuals, philosophical differences along with socioeconomic factors determine both the extent & location of sports involvement. 9 Tables, 1 Appendix, 30 References.

37. Sport as a Means for Reducing the Cost of Illness-Some Theoretical, Statistical and Empirical Remarks, Wagner,-Gert-G. Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin 33, Federal Republic Germany
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1987, 22, 3, 217-228.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, many supporters of the sports movement (sportbewegung) suggest that sport might be an effective instrument through which to reduce the costs of illness & disease. After describing the theoretical background developed by economists to measure total costs of illness & death, evidence from several empirical studies is presented on the impact of leisure sports activities on health. It is concluded that sport would not be a superior instrument for cost reduction because: (1) instrumental sport may not lead to better health in all cases, (2) the costs of practicing sports are unequally distributed, & (3) better health & increased life expectancy would not necessarily reduce expenditure of goods & services for health care. Improved longitudinal data are needed in order to explore epidemiological links between sport & health & to control for the effects of sport practiced for instrumental reasons. 1 Figure, 33 References.

38. Sports Participation and Health Status: A Preliminary Analysis
Lamb, -K.-L.; Dench,-Sally; Brodie,-D.-A.; Roberts,-K.
Dept Sociology U Liverpool, L69 3BX England
Social-Science-and-Medicine; 1988, 27, 12, 1309-1316.

Questionnaire data obtained from 4,441 adult participants in 7 indoor sports at 46 sports facilities in 6 UK cities are used to examine health in relation to age, sex, socioeconomic status, & sport type & frequency. Statistical analysis of the relationship between 6 indicators of health & these independent variables reveals that the highest health scores are obtained by Ms & Fs of all ages who participate in more physically demanding sports, particularly when they participate more than once a week. Higher health scores are also associated with other health-promoting lifestyle practices, eg, never smoking & moderate alcohol

consumption. Though longitudinal corroboration will be necessary to confirm sport as a causal factor in health, results suggest that all types of physically demanding sport, competitive or not, offer measurable health gains to men & women of all ages. 13 Tables, 22 References.

39. State and Sport in Developing Societies, Riordan,-Jim
Modern Languages Centre U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP
England
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1986, 21, 4,
287-303.

Ironically, at a time when some in the Western metropolises are casting doubt on Western sports in their competitive & commodified form-including in the Olympic Games, which are often said to have become too big, nationalistic, political, & commercialized, some governments of developing societies are among the strongest defenders of the Western sports & the Olympics. Some of the reasons for this, & for the dilemmas Western sports pose, are examined. It is suggested that the major state priorities that many developing nations assign sport include nation-building, integration, defense, hygiene & health, social policies-eg, the emancipation of women-& international recognition. 3 Appendixes, 27 References.

40. The Place of Health, Physical Culture and Sport Activity in the Life and Value Orientation of Soviet School Students
Stoljarov,-Vladislav-I.; Gendin,-A.-M.; Sergeev,-M.-I.; Falaleev,-A.-N.
Dept History & Sociology Sport Central Instit Physical Culture,
Syrenevyi blvd 4 Moscow USSR
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1985, 20, 1-2,
63-74.

Attitudes toward health & sport were investigated in a survey of secondary school students (N = 1,342 eighth-formers & 858 tenth-formers) & their parents (N = 750 eighth-formers' parents & 441 tenth-formers' parents) in an east Siberian territory (USSR). Findings show that eighth-form boys placed physical perfection third in their system of values, while eighth-form girls placed it fourth, & that this gap between the sexes increased by the tenth grade. Value orientations toward sport were correlated with extent of sports activity. Students participating in sport regularly gave higher ratings to all values in the system of orientations, & were more likely to rate their physical development as good compared with those not pursuing sports. It is concluded that those students enthusiastic about sport also value other aspects of life more highly. The significance of participation in sports in choice of a profession is stressed.

41. Sports and Clean Living: A Useful Myth?
Rooney,-James-F.
Pennsylvania State U, Middletown 17057
Drug-and-Alcohol-Dependence; 1984, 13, 1, Jan, 75-87.

The effects of athletics on the concern for physical health & community norms of 4,941 seniors from 30 high schools in 6 northeastern states were investigated. Correlational analysis of responses to a 227-item questionnaire measured phases of social, athletic, drug, & school activities. Five hypotheses were tested: (1) the greater the number of sports participated in, (A) the lower the rate of illegal substance use, (B) the lower the rate of alcohol use, (C) the lower the rate of cigarette use, & (D) the fewer the number of problems resulting from substance use; (2) participation in out-of-school sports is associated with a greater diminishment of illegal substance, alcohol, & cigarette use than is participation in U or intramural sports. Only hypothesis (2) regarding diminished use of cigarettes was upheld, but the correlations were small, accounting for less than 3% of the variance. Participation in all types of sports thus affects use of mood-altering drugs very little. 4 Tables, 21 References.

42. On the Meaning of Sports: Cross-Cultural Observations of Super Stress
Pierce,-Chester-M.; Stillner,-Verner; Popkin,-Michael
Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138
Culture,-Medicine-and-Psychiatry; 1982, 6, 1, Mar, 11-28.

A cross-cultural comparison of stressful sports competitions is provided with the aim of elucidating the importance of games in human societies. Described are the 250-mile foot races run by Mexican Tarahumara Indians, & the 1,049-mile dog sled races conducted by Americans in Alaska. It is noted that while the Mexican Indian runners are carefully monitored by medical personnel, in the Iditarod dog-sled race, medical attention is given to the dogs but not to their drivers, or mushers. It is suggested that games may be an essential human need for retaining survival skills, ameliorating existential anxiety, & fostering secular &/or religious socialization. 11 References.

43. The Humanistic Content and Values of Sport for Elderly People
Wohl,-Andrzej; Szwarc,-Halina
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1981, 16, 4, 5-13.

Social factors affecting elderly people's participation in sports are explored. Economic, cultural, & moral barriers that prohibit such participation for people of all ages are identified. Research conducted with elderly people (N = 1,888 aged 50-90) in urban & rural areas of Poland in 1977/78 revealed links between motor activity & health, material situation, education, residence, sex, & satisfaction with life.

Results revealed that over 70% of those who practiced physical activity expressed satisfaction with life, while only 42.9% of those who did not were satisfied. Sport as a tool of social progress is discussed.

44. Sport and Social Change in the U.S.S.R.
Riordan,-James
U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England
Journal-of-Sport-and-Social-Issues; 1982, 6, 1, spring-summer,
12-21.

In state socialist countries, sport has explicit functions to perform in terms of: health, hygiene, defense, integration, productivity, military training, & certain foreign policy goals. Sport is seen as a means to change society. To understand the place of sport in such countries, its development in the USSR is traced-from the early stress on military training, health, & social integration within the old Russian Empire, through the emphasis on sport as an adjunct to the industrialization campaign of the 1930s, to the postwar entry of the USSR into the Olympic Games. Athletic Activity in the Lifestyle of Urban and Rural Residents (Based on Time-Budget Data).

45. Artemov,-Victor-A.
Instit Economics & Industrial Engineering, 17 Nauka Ave
Novosibirsk 90 USSR
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1981, 16, 1, 53-59.

Athletic activity is considered an important human behavior in contemporary society because of its role in strengthening & maintaining health, its positive effects on labor productivity & personal growth, & its impact on leisure time usage. Athletic activity among various population groups is analyzed within the framework of time-budget studies of urban & rural dwellers. The effects of sociodemographic characteristics & living conditions on type & extent of athletic activity are considered. Plans for urban socioeconomic development should include special provisions for optimal distribution of stock assets, expenditures, & skilled personnel among different age & occupational groups, & among major city organizations.

C) Sport and Social Class

46. Bourdieu,-Pierre; Nice,-Richard
Centre sociologie europeenne Ecole hautes etudes sciences
sociales, 75270, Paris Cedex 06 France
Social-Science-Information / Information-sur-les-Sciences-
Sociales; 1978, 17, 6, Dec, 819-840.

The activities involved in sports are examined from a perspective that treats them as a supply produced in certain ways to meet a demand.

Production is achieved through an extensive series of organizations. It is possible to note as a specific historical phenomenon the existence of an autonomous realm known as 'sports', with its own system of production & circulation. The growth of sport has involved not only its autonomy but also its rationalization, & a political tradition based on amateurism as a reflection of the values of aristocratic elitism. Subsequently, the practice of sport was returned to popular consumption in the form of commercially supported spectacles. Important factors determining the growth of sport production have been spare time, economic capital, & cultural capital; this production is also shaped by the differing profits or benefits that different social classes expect to gain from its practice. A contrast is apparent between popular sports, which center on the expenditure of physical energy in activities involving risk & competition, & bourgeois sports, practiced primarily to promote health & secondarily for involvement in elite activities. The mastery of the body that can be attained through sports of the second type is one of the highest symbols of elite status in itself.

47. Sports Group: An Alternative Treatment Modality for Emotionally Disturbed Adolescents
Dozier, J.-Emmett; Lewis, Susan; Kersey, Arden-G.; Charping, John-W.
Vanderbilt Medical School, Nashville TN 37212
Adolescence; 1978, 13, 51, fall, 483-488.

For emotionally disturbed adolescents who cannot use verbal communication as a therapeutic vehicle, individual psychotherapy is not an optimal treatment modality. In considering additional & alternative treatment methods, those which would utilize the more usual interests of the developing adolescent were sought. Athletics present opportunities for adolescents to engage in a familiar activity which can be utilized to enhance the youngsters' psychological as well as physical development. With this in mind, a therapeutic program of sports activities for selected adolescents from the outpatient Child Psychiatry Clinic of Vanderbilt Hospital was instituted. Meeting twice a week, 2 sports groups (1 M & 1 F) of 8 youngsters each, learn about & participate in a variety of activities. At the manifest level, these young adolescents (aged 12 to 16 years) bowl, swim, box, play golf, football, & tennis. The fundamentals of each sport are taught. Group leaders pay close attention to the mixture of fun, adaptive regression & expression, & emotional difficulty. Youngsters generally become more confident & expressive, & ultimately more independent & autonomous. Shortly after beginning the sports program, the parents' participation was cultivated as an integral part of the activities. A group of parents was formed to keep parents informed & to help them voice concerns about their children. Since the sports group program is still relatively new, firm data on group effectiveness are not available. Of the 31 adolescents who have participated in the sports group program to date, many have made significant & lasting gains in

personal growth. In a recently completed questionnaire survey, the youngsters reported feeling more self-confident & better able to make friends.

D) Sports Costs

48. Sports Participation-How Much Does It Cost?

Lamb,-K.-L.; Asturias,-L.-P.; Roberts,-K.; Brodie,-D.-A.
Dept Movement Science U Liverpool, L69 3BX England
Leisure-Studies; 1992, 11, 1, Jan, 19-29.

The financial cost of participation in sports in 1987 by 1,364 British sports participants (699 males [Ms], 695 females [Fs]) is reported. Respondents (Rs) were initially part of a 1986 nationwide user survey of 46 indoor sports facilities were recontacted 1 year later. During home interviews, data were gathered on Rs' estimates of total weekly expenditure (TWE) on all sport in terms of admissions, travel, magazines, & membership fees. An estimate of clothing & equipment expenditure (CEE) was also derived. Average TWE was 3.20 British pounds (BP) per week, with the oldest participants, age 55+, spending half that of the youngest, ages 16-24, & Ms spending more than Fs. Social class was a significant factor, with middle class Rs spending more per week than working class Rs. Mean CEE was 0.90 BP per week, with Ms outspending Fs. Total sports expenditure equated to 4.10 BP per week, & was positively associated with the level of sports participation, with the most active spending 3 times more per week than the least active. These findings are the first that highlight the financial commitment of regular (at least once per week) British sports participants. 5 Tables, 6 Figures, 10 References.

49. Sport as a Means for Reducing the Cost of Illness-Some Theoretical, Statistical and Empirical Remarks,

Wagner,-Gert-G.

Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000
Berlin 33, Federal Republic Germany

International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1987, 22, 3,
217-228.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, many supporters of the sports movement (sportbewegung) suggest that sport might be an effective instrument through which to reduce the costs of illness & disease. After describing the theoretical background developed by economists to measure total costs of illness & death, evidence from several empirical studies is presented on the impact of leisure sports activities on health. It is concluded that sport would not be a superior instrument for cost reduction because: (1) instrumental sport may not lead to better health in all cases, (2) the costs of practicing sports are unequally distributed, &

(3) better health & increased life expectancy would not necessarily reduce expenditure of goods & services for health care. Improved longitudinal data are needed in order to explore epidemiological links between sport & health & to control for the effects of sport practiced for instrumental reasons. 1 Figure, 33 References.

50. Sports and Women's Culture, Fasting,-Kari
Norwegian Coll Physical Education & Sport, Kringsjaa 0807,
Oslo 8
Women's-Studies-International-Forum; 1987, 10, 4, 361-368.

The double standard concerning the way that boys & girls in Norway are socialized into sport, & the resulting failure of organized sport to assume a central role in F culture, are examined using data from various empirical studies. Three approaches to the future development of women's sport are investigated: (1) women will become more like men, (2) women will preserve & develop typical F characteristics & activities, or (3) androgyny will become the norm. Thus far, development has followed the first approach, & it is argued that this represents equality on men's terms. It is also argued that society's ideology of winning at any cost, which is also reflected in the world of sport, must be changed. Women's culture & its values could strongly influence the development of sport in a more humanistic direction. 2 Tables, 1 Figure, 21 References.

E) Sports and Value

51. A Comparison of Selected Health-Related Data from Surveys of
a General Population and a Sporting Population
Lamb,-K.-L.; Brodie,-D.-A.; Minten,-J.-H.; Roberts,-K.
Dept Movement Science, U Liverpool L69 3BX England
Social-Science-and-Medicine; 1991, 33, 7, 835-839.

Health-related data were compared for adult respondents to 2 surveys in GB: a 1986 study of 4,441 participants in indoor sports in 6 cities, & a representative sample (N = 9,003) of the general population who completed the 1984/85 Health & Lifestyle Survey. Statistical analysis revealed that sports participants had significantly lower body mass index values, blood pressures, & resting pulse rates, & better self-perceptions of health. The evidence supports both the objective & subjective health-promoting value of sports participation. 7 Tables, 13 References.

52. Sports, New Ways of Thinking and Human Values
Bykhovskaya,-Irina
Central Instit Physical Culture, Dom 4 Sirenevy Bulvar Moscow
USSR
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1991, 26, 3,
193-202.

Contemporary Soviet sports sociologists focus on the humanization of sport as part of the general humanization of social relations. Specific aspects of the problem are outlined here, drawing on research presented at three recent conferences: the shaping of humanistic thinking in contrast to administrative-technocratic thinking; ways of achieving harmony between physical & spiritual development; enrichment of sports with moral & cultural values; & new principles of training specialists capable of coping with these tasks. Among the practical steps taken to introduce these humanistic ideas into practice is the formation of a Soviet humanistic sports movement; its aims & tasks are outlined. 6 References.

53. A Summary of Sport Sociology Research in the People's Republic of China
Xiang'an,-Kong; Xinghua,-Niu; Brownell,-Susan
Instit Physical Education Tianjin, People's Republic China
International-Review-for-the-Sociology-of-Sport; 1990, 25, 2,
93-107.

Sport sociology research in the People's Republic of China conducted 1949-1980 is reviewed, delineating two major periods: (1) pre-1984, dominated by research efforts in foreign sport sociology; & (2) post-1984, characterized by increasing experimentation & creativity. Summaries are offered of recent sociological research in: (A) history of sport sociology, (B) sport & politics, (C) sport population, (D) sport groups, (E) social planning & directives for physical culture, (F) conditions for the future development of sports, (G) values & attitudes toward sports, & (H) personnel organization. 2 Tables, 33 References. D.

54. The Sport Participation-Social Class Relationship among a Selected Sample of Female Adolescents
Hasbrook,-Cynthia-A.
Dept Human Kinetics U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201
Sociology-of-Sport-Journal; 1987, 4, 1, Mar, 37-47.

Two theoretical constructs of social class were operationalized within the context of sport participation & tested to determine how well they explained the SC-sport participation link: life chances/economic opportunity set (the distribution of material goods & services), & lifestyles/social psychological opportunity set (values, beliefs, & practices). Life chances consisted of the availability & usage of sport equipment, sport facility or club memberships, & instruction; lifestyles consisted of selected parental achievement & gender-role expectations that affect sport participation; & social class background was determined by father's occupation, as ranked in the Duncan Socioeconomic Index. Using data from a self-administered questionnaire distributed to a stratified random sample of 199 F & 141 M white Calif high school students, partial analyses revealed that while individual life

chances/economic opportunity set variables explained a greater portion of the relationship between sport participation & social class background than did the individual variables of lifestyles/social psychological opportunity set, a combination of all 3 economic opportunity set variables & 2 social-psychological opportunity set variables accounted for 50+% of the relationship between sport & social class. 5 Tables, 25 References.

55. The Effect of Participation in Sport on the Value Orientations of Young Athletes
Dubois,-Paul-E.
Bridgewater State Coll, MA 02324
Sociology-of-Sport-Journal; 1986, 3, 1, Mar, 29-42.

Most prior research concerning socialization via sport has been limited by a reliance on cross-sectional/correlational designs. Here, a longitudinal design is described, & used to test two theories-self-selection & interaction-that attempt to explain value, attitudinal, &/or behavioral differences often noted between elite & casual athletes, & between athletes & nonathletes. Instructional & competitive league soccer players aged 8-10 (N = 110) were interviewed before & after their seasons to ascertain changes in their sport-related value orientations; this procedure was repeated the following season with the competitive league players. The data for the subsamples revealed (1) some initial differences in value orientations, & (2) a slight modification of values during participation over the course of a season. The implications of the findings are discussed in terms of the study's purposes, future research, & their meaning for youth sport practitioners. 4 Tables, 1 Appendix, 21 References.

56. Youth Sport Participation and Deviant Behavior
Hastad,-Douglas-N.; Segrave,-Jeffrey-O.; Pangrazi,-Robert;
Petersen,-Gene
Texas Christian U, Fort Worth 76129
Sociology-of-Sport-Journal; 1984, 1, 4, Dec, 366-373.

Although several studies have investigated the relationship between interscholastic athletic participation & delinquency, little attention has been given to younger populations. Anonymous self-report questionnaire data are utilized to examine the relationship between youth sport participation & deviant behavior in 381 sixth-grade students. Overall, a negative association was found between youth sport participation & delinquency. Although some similarities were found in the profiles of youth sport participants & deviants, important distinctions were found regarding the variables of delinquent associates, peer status, & personal values. 7 Tables, 15 References.

57. Are Children's Competitive Team Sports Teaching Corporate Values?
Berlage,-Gai-Ingham
Iona Coll, New Rochelle NY 10801
ARENA-Review; 1982, 6, 1, May, 15-21.

American cultural values have become more & more oriented to a corporate economy. The Protestant ethic has been replaced by a bureaucratic mentality, & the values of children's organized team sports may reflect this change. Data from observation & interviews & questionnaires with 222 fathers of sons on soccer & ice hockey travel teams in Conn & the NY metropolitan area support the view that the attitudes, values, & skills inculcated in team athletes mirror the corporate structure's values & ethics. The data show that parents & coaches accept & want their children to be socialized this way. Fathers believe that sports foster values & skills that are important in the business world: 90% of the sample thought that a boy has an advantage in business if he has played competitive sports. The importance of learning to be part of a team was a constant theme; the Rs seemed to want to inculcate in their sons the idea that the product of a team's effort is greater than the sum of that of the individual participants & that team cooperation is more important than individual performance. Coaches emphasize the need for the child to totally commit himself to the team. The stress on dedication to the team is similar to corporation demands for total commitment. As with the corporate man for whom the company comes first & dominates his life, the team comes first & dominates the child's. As wives & children learn that husbands often have to work late or travel, the family adjusts to the schedule of the traveling team player; 82% of the Rs stated that participation interferes with family vacations, 75% said it disrupted family activities, & 22% admitted that it interfered with school. Parents apparently let their children's sports interfere with their lives because being on a traveling team confers prestige; as families bask in the reflected status of the corporate husband, parents bask in the reflected status of an athletic son or daughter. 13 References.

58. Attitudes towards the Value of Sport Bachleitner,-Reinhard
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1983, 18, 2, 99-102.

An empirical investigation of the values involved in sport is briefly described. Attention was given to attitudes toward: various sports; traditional functional values of sports; & various domains of human experience. A variety of methods were used to gain empirical data, including Likert-type scales, semantic differentials, & rank-ordering procedures. Provisional findings in various areas of valuation are reviewed.

59. Sports and Community Organizing: Hope for the Eighties
Naison,-Mark
Fordham U, Bronx NY 10458
Catalyst-(US); 1981, 3, 3(11), 15-21.

US society is experiencing increased political, economic, & ethnic tensions, which may lead to reduced support for public services. This makes it necessary to seek new means of dealing with the problems of the disadvantaged. One approach to these problems, based on sports & recreation, has been explored by Sports for the People, a group based at a community center in the South Bronx, NY. A review of several of the group's projects reveals high levels of motivation & confidence of disadvantaged people when they are involved in sports, & suggests the possibility of drawing on these to generate effective collective action.

60. The Humanistic Content and Values of Sport for Elderly People
Wohl,-Andrzej; Szwarc,-Halina
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1981, 16, 4, 5-13.

Social factors affecting elderly people's participation in sports are explored. Economic, cultural, & moral barriers that prohibit such participation for people of all ages are identified. Research conducted with elderly people (N = 1,888 aged 50-90) in urban & rural areas of Poland in 1977/78 revealed links between motor activity & health, material situation, education, residence, sex, & satisfaction with life. Results revealed that over 70% of those who practiced physical activity expressed satisfaction with life, while only 42.9% of those who did not were satisfied. Sport as a tool of social progress is discussed.

61. Factors Affecting Active Participation in Sport by the Working Class
Sleap,-Mike; Duffy,-Pat
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1982, 17, 1, 5-21.

Factors affecting working class participation in sports are explored through data from structured interviews with 585 members of the WC in the Republic of Ireland. Of the sample, only 10.9% took a regular active part in sports. The main prohibitive factor was a perceived lack of facilities. Family & work commitments also had significant effects. Full analysis of the data reveals certain inconsistencies in the responses given, which lead to the conclusion that the working class still perceives sports as a middle class activity, & that this is perhaps the main reason for low working class participation in sports. Recommendations for increasing working class participation are developed on this basis, including promotion of a sporting ethos that accords with the values of a working class subculture & development of localized facilities that fit the special needs of the working class. 6 Tables.

62. Psychosocial Implications of Youth Sports Programs
Sage,-George-H.
U Northern Colorado, Greeley 80631
ARENA-Review; 1978, 2, 1, winter, 18-23.

Competitive athletics among children has stirred much controversy among parents, educators & other professionals. In addition to teaching skills to youth, organized sports transmits attitudes & values about competition, sportsmanship, relationships with authority, etc. These attitudes introduce children to the basic tenets of capitalist society: achievement orientation & extrinsic motivation. The overemphasis on winning is viewed as detrimental to the child & not necessarily a part of play.

63. Value Categories for Australian Sport
Murray,-Louis
International-Review-of-Sport-Sociology; 1977, 12, 3, 97-105.

Intensive participation in sports in Australia is popularly believed to reflect elements of a national ethos which emphasizes achievement & competitive, & status-seeking endeavor in a framework of egalitarianism or fraternal concern. Earlier research indicates that attitudes toward sport are directly related to the degree of primary & secondary involvement. Rs (N = 130) defined as having a primary involvement in sport were asked to rank 23 value categories. Analysis of variance yielded no statistically significant differences between categories. The major value orientation of the sample was toward achievement & competitive forms of endeavor in sport. Collective social experience orientations were also important. These results indicate a pervasive cultural definition of these values & a perceived instrumental value with which activities are regarded. Future research should apply the clusters of value categories to specific sports. 1 Table, 1 Figure.

64. Sports and Community Organizing: Hope for the Eighties
Naison,-Mark
Fordham U, Bronx NY 10458
Catalyst-(US); 1981, 3, 3(11), 15-21.

US society is experiencing increased political, economic, & ethnic tensions, which may lead to reduced support for public services. This makes it necessary to seek new means of dealing with the problems of the disadvantaged. One approach to these problems, based on sports & recreation, has been explored by Sports for the People, a group based at a community center in the South Bronx, NY. A review of several of the group's projects reveals high levels of motivation & confidence of disadvantaged people when they are involved in sports, & suggests the possibility of drawing on these to generate effective collective action.

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